

in Bihar is 15361. All the villages including those in Chhota Nagpur region will be provided such facility progressively by the year 1997 for which plans are being drawn out for making necessary resource available on the basis of techno-economic Survey.

(c) & (d). Yes, Sir. A Target of covering 2675 villages of the region, has been fixed for the year 1995-96. The district-wise details are as under :

Name of Telecom District	Target 1995-96
Dhanbad	315
Hazaribagh	1020
Jamshedpur	740
Ranchi	600
<b>Total</b>	<b>2675</b>

[English]

#### Chakma Issues

1821. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL :  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chakma and other refugees in Arunachal Pradesh are illegal settlers; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI) : (a) and (b). Following large scale violence in the then East Pakistan in 1964, about 1.40 lakhs people belonging to minority communities had migrated into Assam. After consultations between the State Government of Assam, the then North East Frontier Agency (NEFA) Administration and the Central Government, 2902 Chakma/Hajong refugee families were settled in parts of the then NEFA, now Arunachal Pradesh. As a part of the rehabilitation scheme, most of these families were allotted plots of land and also sanctioned rehabilitation grants. There is some resentment in the State on account of the settlement of Chakma/Hajong refugees and the issue of the grant of Indian citizenship to them. This has led to some tensions. The State Government has been requested to maintain law and order and to ensure security of all residents in the State, including the Chakma and Hajong refugees. Based on a Writ Petition filed by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the Supreme Court has issued directions on 2.11.1995 that the Chakma refugees situated in Arunachal Pradesh shall not be ousted from the State by

coercive action not in accordance with law. These directions were immediately conveyed to the State Government for compliance.

[Translation]

#### Involvement of Local Police in Searching Team of Security Forces

1822. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA :  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any suggestion from the Human Rights Commission for inclusion of local magistrate or police officers in the siege and search operations in the terrorist affected areas by the Defence Forces so as to minimise the suspicion about the defence forces operations;

(b) if so, the Government's action on this suggestion; and

(c) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI) : (a) The National Human Rights Commission has observed in its Annual Report for 1994-95 that in States where the security forces are called upon to assist Civil Authorities, the presence of local magistrate or Police Officer at the time of cordon and search operation would go for in allaying misgivings regarding the conduct of personnel of the security forces.

(b) and (c). In the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the system of security forces being accompanied by a Magistrate and Police Officers during cordon search operation was already in practice. Since 1992 this system has been strengthened by the District Screening-cum-Coordination Committees headed by the District Magistrates whose functions include inter-alia immediate screening of all suspects rounded up for preliminary interrogation during such operations. This system is functioning well. The terrorists affected States of the North-East were also advised to set up a coordination mechanism at the State and District levels, headed respectively by Chief Secretary and District Magistrates and with representatives of the police and security forces, to deal with matters pertaining to operations against terrorists/insurgents and for redressal of grievances in the field of human rights. The seriously affected three States of the North East, namely, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur, have already set up such Committees which inter-alia ensure coordination of security forces and civil administration in the conduct of such operations.